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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1873. NO. 159.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who is taking a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

LOCAL OPTION.

Fifteen Hundred Majority for "No License" in Greene County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., March 15, 1873.

The election yesterday in Greene on the License question was warmly contested. A big vote was out, and anti-License carried the day by fifteen hundred majority. All the townships but two voted "No License." K.

FIRES.

National Hotel at Mansfield, Ohio. Destroyed —Guest Burned to Death.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 16, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The National Hotel, in the north part of the city, kept by John McNamara, was destroyed by fire about two o'clock this morning. Loss about $8,000; insured for $2,000 in the Royal, of Liverpool. A guest named Martin Karnes, a stranger, was burned to death. It is supposed he was intoxicated.

Terrible Conflagration at Elyria, Ohio—Loss $200,000.

CLEVELAND, O., March 16.—A terrible conflagration occurred in Elyria, Ohio, Saturday night, by which the finest business portion of the city was destroyed. A few minutes before twelve o'clock fire was discovered in the dry goods store of Star, Bros. & Co., in the Ely block, corner of Mill and Broad streets, and in almost an incredibly short space of time the flames broke out in every window. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, and drove the fire through the entire block of ten elegant stores, stopping only at Washington avenue. The two engines were promptly on the ground, but so violent was the wind that the fire leaped from store to store with terrible fury, rendering all efforts to arrest its progress utterly fruitless. A telegram was at once sent to Cleveland for aid, for unless the fire could be checked at Washington avenue there was no knowing where it would stop. About one o'clock the fire reached the Library building in the centre of the block, where it was temporarily stayed by the solid brick wall which separated it from the stores on the east. Here the firemen made a desperate effort to check the flames, but the wind blew the fire around the south side of the block and soon the window frames in the fourth story were on fire. At this juncture the water began to fail and the department seeing the ruin of the whole block inevitable, directed their efforts to save the buildings on the east side of Washington avenue. At ten minutes past three a steamer from Cleveland arrived, and was hailed with enthusiastic shouts by the assembled multitude, but the danger was mostly past, though they rendered efficient service in saving the buildings which were in great danger by the burning of the Mungavin House, which was of wood and burned furiously. For three hours the scene was terribly grand, the wind driving the burning cinders over the eastern part of the town, while ever and anon the dull sound of falling walls, which fairly made the earth tremble and startling the spectators who were gazing upon the terrible spectacle. The glare of the conflagration was distinctly visible in this city. A hurried investigation gives only a general account of the loss, and it is probably safe to say that the total loss will reach the sum of $200,000, of which insurance as learned is as follows: Ætna, Hartford, $30,000; Underwriters' Agency, New York, $10,000; Home, New York, $10,000; Continental, New York, $10,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $9,500; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; National, Hartford, $1,000; Sun, Cleveland, $5,000; Royal, Liverpool, $5,700; and Hartford, Hartford, $750.

CASUALTIES.

R. Bread Switchman Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGAN, IND., March 16, 1873.

This afternoon a young man named Theodore Clarke, employed in the yard of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway as switchman, while coupling cars, was run over and had both legs crushed so badly that he died instantly.

Found Dead on the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., March 16, 1873.

A colored man by the name of Benjamin Means, was found dead on the Jeffersonville Road this morning, about six miles south of this place, and one-half mile from Bentonville. A train had passed over him and cut off both his legs. He is supposed to have been intoxicated and on his way to the shanty he occupied when chopping wood. An inquest is now being held.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Nominations at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 16, 1873.

The Democrats made their city and township nominations yesterday. The ticket in part is as follows: Mayor, John B. Netscher; City Solicitor, V. Gutzweiler; Marshal, Henry Lemon; Street Commissioner, Jacob Stroup; Civil Engineer, John Newman; Councilmen—First ward, George B. Harmon; Second ward, A. J. Mack; Third ward, Andrew Reman; Fourth ward, Samuel Webber; Township Treasurer, John U. Nunnamaker. Burns's delegates to convention to nominate a candidate for the Constitutional Convention were elected without opposition. A. R. Pool will probably be the Republican candidate for Mayor.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 16, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR MONDAY.

In the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, northwesterly winds and clear weather. For Middle States, northwest winds and clear weather. For New York and New England, partly cloudy and clear weather, with northwest winds. For lake region, northwesterly winds, veering to south and southeast on Upper Lakes, with increasing cloudiness, and storm nearer the centre of low; cold into Minnesota, with southerly winds and rising temperature in Missouri valley. Cautionary signals will continue on the Upper Atlantic coast. Ice will be displayed at Lake stations on and after April 1st.

The Case of Judge Giddings, of Michigan.

LANSING, MICH., March 15.—The Special House Committee, Representative Rose, Chairman, to investigate charges of drunkenness preferred against Hon. A. D. Giddings, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, have, for several days past, been taking evidence in secret session. Several witnesses have been examined and the taking of testimony is now closed. The committee find there was just cause of complaint, but the evidence which they have been able to secure is not sufficiently positive to warrant their reporting favorably upon a resolution to remove Judge Giddings from office. Mr. Giddings has been in constant attendance upon the sessions of the committee, and has himself carefully crossexamined witnesses.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A new trial has been denied to James McElhany, under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, at Boston, and his execution will take place on the 21st inst.

The widows and orphans of the firemen killed by the Hanover street catastrophe, in Boston, have been provided for by the trustees of the Firemen's fund.

Donald Robertson, of Queenstown, a prominent railway contractor and ship owner, died on the 14th inst.

Commodore W. K. Latimer of the United States Navy, died at Baltimore Saturday morning.

The steamers Anselia, from Glasgow, and Manhattan, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

The woman supposed to have committed suicide at a hotel in New York, one evening last week, has been identified as a Mrs. Guy, of Poughkeepsie, a dress maker. The cause of her suicide is said to be dull business. Her husband lives in England.

The steamship Weser, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

A body was seen floating in the lake yesterday at Milwaukee, supposed to be Dennis Hagen, lost from a vessel in the river last fall.

The river and harbor at Milwaukee is now open to navigation. The steamer Shoremen arrived from Chicago yesterday and the propeller Joseph left for Chicago yesterday morning.

Williams and Brown, escaped Sing Sing convicts, were sentenced at Philadelphia, Saturday, to four years imprisonment each for an attempt to rob the Corn Exchange bank on Sunday last.

The New York Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* Saturday.

James P. Milner, late acting Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Maryland District, charged with misappropriation of public moneys, has been committed to jail, his former bondsmen having declined to become further security.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has unanimously voted to expunge the word "white" from its discipline, thus equalizing suffrage. The decision is significant of a union with the North and West.

Judge Leavitt, late United States District Judge of the Southern District of Ohio, died at Springfield, O., Saturday morning.

The loss occasioned by the fire at Parkersburg, West Virginia, is now thought not to exceed fifty thousand dollars, the insurance on which is twenty-five thousand dollars.

In Sadie Wilkinson's breach of promise suit against Brick Pomeroy, in the United States Court at New York, it was decided on Saturday that Pomeroy's objection that the suit was barred by the statute of limitations, was not well taken.

Among the departures to Europe on Saturday, were General Van Buren and Dr. Anthony Ruppaner, Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition.

Postmaster Jones of New York city, has tendered his resignation. He is at present in Washington.

It is reported from Boston, that John Savage, defaulting cashier of the Leicester bank, was arrested at Somerville Saturday morning. He gave bail for trial.

The funeral of Judge H. H. Leavitt, late of the United States District Court, of the Southern District of Ohio, will take place at Cincinnati, in the Seventh Presbyterian church to-day, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The Protestant Episcopal churches of Cincinnati were draped in mourning yesterday, in memory of Bishop McIlvaine.

The Todd Flouring Mills at Lasalle, Ill., owned by Maurice Neustaedt, were burned on Friday night. Loss $25,000; insurance $2,000. Todd & Son, in addition, lost 1,500 bushels of wheat. No insurance.

The Quincy, Illinois, Agricultural Works were burned on Sunday night, with a large amount of stock and some two hundred corn-planters. Loss about $20,000; insured for $35,000.

Flour Market.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced prices. Send for a circular.

CRIMES.

Convicted of Burglary—Homicide Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, March 15, 1873.

George Derrick was found guilty of burglary by a jury to-night.

Johnston Streets, charged with the murder of John Hiles, will come up for trial on Monday.

The Falls City Tobacco Bank Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 15.—The Falls City Tobacco bank robbery foots up about $30,000 in bonds. The bank to-day offers a reward of $20,000 for the return of the bonds or twenty-five per cent. of the amount returned and two questions asked. Also offers a reward $500 each for the capture of the burglars.

The Mails Between St. Louis and the East Robbed to the Amount on $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—It has been transpired here that the mails from St. Louis to the East have been robbed several times during the past two months. $56,000 in drafts sent from here by the Third National Bank to the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., on the night of January 31st failed to reach their destination, but have not been presented since, and therefore the bank is not a loser. The mails of the 14th and 25th of February were also robbed, but it is not known that any drafts from here were presented or negotiated until a few days ago, when information came from Buffalo that a draft for $15,000, issued by a bank here in favor of J. C. Ayres & Co., New York, had been presented to an Express company in Buffalo, with the name of that firm forged. The forgery was not discovered till after the draft had been paid. On receipt of this information, General Smith, postmaster, immediately commenced an investigation, and ascertained that the mail of January 31st did not go through, and that the mail box was robbed of several letters, apparently between here and Indianapolis. No clue as yet to the robbers, but a special post office detective is working up the matter. The payment of the draft is said to have been brought about as follows: A man supposed to be engaged in these robberies came to Buffalo, accompanied by a lady dressed in the height of fashion, whom he represented as his wife, rented elegant apartments and formed business relations with an Express Company. He sent several drafts by this Company for collection, one for $4,000 on a St. Louis bank which was genuine, and in this way gained the confidence of the company, who supposed him to be wealthy. He understood they cashed the $15,000 draft for him upon his entrusting it to them for collection in New York.

Break Up in the Upper Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16.—Arrived—St. Johns, Peoria; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Belfast and Forsythe, New Orleans, Fanny Lewis, Onachita; Julia, Vicksburg; City of Chester, Memphis; Departed—The Commonwealth, New Orleans; Belle of Shreveport, Red River. River rising slowly. Clear and warm. The Burlington papers say the river there and above was never known to break up so suddenly and with such a volume of water. The river is high and full of ice, which is doing great damage. Lumbermen especially are suffering. It is estimated that more logs and timber went down the river on Thursday last than in all the spring freshets for twenty years.

CAIRO, ILL., March 16.—Arrived—Henry Ames, St. Louis; Mohawk, St. Louis; Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Rose Hite, Evansville; Lizzie Lindsay, Memphis; Mollie Moore, St. Louis; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; De Smet, St. Louis; City of Cairo, Louisville; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; James Howard, New Orleans; Belle of Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge. Departed—Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Nick Longworth, Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Evansville; Emma Elliott, St. Louis; Mohawk, New Orleans; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Henry Ames, New Orleans; City of Cairo, New Orleans; Desdemona, Red river; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; James Howard, New Orleans; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Lizzie Lindsay, St. Louis. The river has risen seven inches. Clear. Mercury 55.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

Its Long Struggle and Final Triumph—The Buildings and Their surroundings—The Beautiful Scenery in Blair County, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., March 11, 1873.

As few schools outside of your city's limits have so large a proportion of Pittsburgh scholars as this, I suppose some may not be unwilling to hear something of its prospects and advantages. It has been nearly seven years since the Principal began his work here, at a time when the school had no existence—had neither teachers, scholars nor building. The work was begun, therefore, just when the flush times of the war had ended, and money had begun that growing scarcity which has continued ever since and which has not only thinned the numbers of many schools, but caused not a few to close their doors and advertise their property for sale. On this account, nearly four years passed before the present commodious building was completed.

With this summary, however, the time of trial and struggle has ended. It has not failed; it is well supported, and its friends now have more reason for encouragement than ever before. It has become known as an institution in which there is the least possible amount of those abominable *extras* that serve merely to cheat idlers with a belief that they are working, while there is abundant opportunity for a substantial culture—a training rather than a cramming. Needle-work and wax-work are ignored; the spelling of Bristol and good pabits is indulged in to only a limited extent; French and German are not much troubled, while music, Latin and the English branches form the chief studies and occupy nearly all time almost exclusively. Latin is made an optional study, but without any extra charge, and when it is undertaken, as it is by a large proportion of the students, it is made a thorough, every day work.

The accommodations of the building are on a very liberal scale. There is not a cramped or unpleasant room or hall within its walls. The pupils' rooms are unusually large, cheerful and well ventilated. Every room is lighted with gas, thereby avoiding all danger from explosions of lamps and consequent fires that have so often destroyed seminaries and endangered the lives of their inmates. Every window sash moves by means of cords and weights; each door has a transom and each chimney a ventilating flue. The entire house—rooms and halls—is heated comfortably, and its inmates have been well protected from cold even during the two most severe winters that we have recently had. A mountain stream of soft water, *always* clear and pure, supplies the establishment. Each dormitory is furnished with a wardrobe, bureau, washstand, carpet, and everything necessary for home comfort. In bad weather the pupils can take their exercise in a gymnasium in the building, besides being drilled statedly, in all weathers, by a competent teacher in Dio Lewis's system of light gymnastics. From the healthful location, the purity of the habits of the pupils, their daily exercise, etc., it has been found that their health almost invariably improves after their entrance into this seminary. This fact has been especially positive to warrant their reporting favorably upon a resolution to remove Judge Giddings from office. Mr. Giddings has been in constant attendance upon the sessions of the committee, and has himself carefully crossexamined witnesses.

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Flour Market.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced prices. Send for a circular.

Sapolio, for House Cleaning.

Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for knives and forks.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for polishing brass, tin, &c.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for removing spots from marble.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapolio, for all cleaning purposes.
Only 10 cents a cake.

Flour Market.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pittsburgh Site Commissioners.

The Mexican Claims Commission.

POLITICAL CONFUSION IN ARKANSAS

Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Struggle for Boutwell's Place.

The Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Moundsville Navy Yard.

Senator Cameron Going South.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1873.

Pittsburgh Site Commissioners.

On recommendation of General Negley, and agreed to by Senator Scott, the Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following citizens of Pittsburgh members of a commission to select a site for the Government buildings at your city: Joseph Dilworth, Thomas Steel, George A. Berry, August Ammon, James P. Barr, Charles B. Seeley, David Reed, William Phillips, Josiah King, Robert Finney, and F. C. Negley.

The Mexican Claims Commission.

The United States and American Claims Commission having expired by limitation, has been renewed by the United States by an extension of the provisions of the treaty for two years. Similar action is required of the Mexican Congress, but that body having adjourned, some doubt has been expressed as to the intention of the Mexican government. It is understood from members of the Commission that the Mexican Congress will meet again about the first of April, and there is every reason to believe that the action of the Congress of the United States will be concurred in. No new cases will be received, but those pending will be closed up. Senor Aspertz has been appointed to succeed Senor Guzman as the Chief Mexican Commissioner. This indicates that the Mexican government is disposed to continue the Commission. It is understood, however, should Mexico refuse, the United States will continue and close up the business, and then take such measures as may be deemed desirable or necessary, in view of the bad faith of the other party.

Political Confusion in Arkansas.

There appears to be a no less confused state of politics in Arkansas than has existed for some time in Louisiana. The people, owing to disturbances in the government, have very generally neglected to pay their taxes, and as a result, there are no funds to pay the January interest on the consolidated debt of the State.

Case of Judge Durell.

The statement sent from here, that the House Judiciary Committee failed to report in the case of Judge Durell of Louisiana, is incorrect. A report was submitted, not altogether indorsing the Judge's conduct in the recent political imbroglio in New Orleans, and in a measure questioning his jurisdiction in the premises.

The Secretaryship of the Treasury

is still a subject of speculation, and divers theories are propounded in order to rectify the damages perpetrated upon the Cabinet slate last week. Mr. Boutwell still adheres to his first plan, which is to take his seat in the Senate before an adjournment. A story has been started that he will remain in his present office until next fall, and then take his seat in the Senate. What events may transpire to necessitate a change of his present intentions remain to be seen, but he contemplates nothing of the kind to-night. The favorable consideration of the name of Judge Richardson in connection with the successorship has raised a storm of opposition on the part of the leaders in the administration ranks. There is a strong movement from Wall street, not only against Judge Richardson, but in favor of a New York appointment. From that quarter, ex-Senator Morgan stands foremost. Since Friday there has been an unusually lively time, and in the heat and smoke of battle the skirmish for the Assistant Secretaryship has been entirely lost. Owing to the adjournment of the Senate from Friday over to Monday, nothing was done on Saturday, and with the loss of so much valuable time the contest has thickened into considerable of a mystery. Mr. Bardwell is still at the head of the Department. In giving the appointment to New York that State would have a double representation in the Cabinet, as the patent diplomat, at the head of the Foreign Department, hails from the same quarter. But as Boutwell and Hoar, both of Massachusetts, were in the Cabinet at the same time, this argument falls. Some solution of the difficulties is anticipated to morrow, unless the combatants maintain their present vigorous onslaughts, in which case there will probably be a delay. There is a quiet movement going on in favor of Pennsylvania, which is gaining strength, but as yet does not seem to promise favorable results. One thing is certain. In a political sense no State in the Union is entitled to more than Pennsylvania, especially after her glorious work of October last, to which decisive victory Mr. Bardwell contributed the completeness of the triumph of November.

Texas Pacific Railway.

Col. Thos. A. Scott has written to the representatives of the people of San Diego that within ten days it is expected all the necessary facts and figures will be in the possession of the Texas Pacific Railway Company for the final location of a route from San Diego to Colorado river. He said further that the work so soon as this is determined the work will at once be commenced at that end, and that within one year from May first ten miles will be constructed, according to the provisions of the act of Congress.

Closing Out of Mound City Navy Yard.

J. Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, having received directions from the Secretary of the Navy, will shortly announce a sale of equipment and stores at the Mound City, Illinois, navy yard. The date of sale has been fixed for April 25, and will consist chiefly of three tin clads, the Osceola, Marietta and Mendusky, and one tug, the Mignionette; also the floating boom and furniture and stores. The vessels mentioned are all that are laid up at Mound City. It is the intention of the Secretary to dispose of everything at the yard and retain only the grounds belonging to the Government as a watchmen over the premises. It is stated that no officers will remain on duty there. The officers mentioned in the list on January 1, 1873, were Commodore Edward Donaldson, Commanding; Lieutenant Thomas G. Grove, Executive Officer; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. W. Mumford; Acting Master's Assistant, E. T. Gillett, Washington; First Assistant Engineer, Jos. H. Harmony, also Gunner, Samuel D. Hines.

Senator Cameron Will Tour Through the South.

Senator Cameron will leave here for his home in Harrisburg as soon as the vote is taken on the Caldwell case. About the 24th inst. the venerable Senator, accompanied by his wife and Senator Howe and wife, and several other invited friends will leave for an extended tour through the Southern States. He will visit Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, and thence proceed to New Orleans. In 1831, as a young man, the Senator visited New Orleans in connection with a very important enterprise, the construction of a canal from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain. He remained there, however, but a short time, when he returned to Pennsylvania and rendered important service in the Van Buren Presidential campaign of 1836. This was his first participation in politics. It is now forty years since the Senator visited the Gulf States. A wonderful change has taken place in their population and interests. He anticipates particular enjoyment in marking the progress of nearly a half century in his own life since 1831 has been busily and honorably devoted to the service of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the nation at large. If not personally, at least by close attention to information from those States he has kept himself acquainted with their general advancement. He now goes to verify in person the impressions he has received from the sources of intelligence. There is no doubt the high official experience of the Senator will insure him a hearty welcome wherever he goes.

WELLSBURG, W. VA.

Fire on Friday Morning—Suffocation of Nathaniel Richardson, Esq., of Wheeling.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WELLSBURG, W. VA., March 14, 1873.

Wellsburg, W. Va., is all excitement this morning over a fire which broke out about three o'clock this morning in the saloon of Conrad Feterer, destroying his saloon and residence. Also the furniture store of John B. Lloyd, adjoining. Mr. Lloyd saved the greater portion of his furniture. His loss on building, furniture and material is estimated at about $2,000 dollars; partly insured for one thousand dollars in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Wheeling. Feterer's loss is estimated at about twenty-five hundred dollars; insured for nineteen hundred in the German Fire Insurance Company, of Wheeling. It was by the greatest efforts of the firemen and citizens that the Court House and the residence of Joseph Dunn, Esq., on either side, were saved from the fire. They are both damaged. The buildings on the opposite side of the street were scorched by the heat.

The most lamentable of the whole affair was the finding of the dead body of N. Richardson, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Wheeling, who perished in the late murder trial of Briceland at Washington, Pa., in an alley in the rear of the saloon. His face and hands were somewhat burnt. He was in the saloon at a late hour last night, and was seen carried out by individuals at about the time of the discovery of the fire. By some it is supposed his death has been caused by foul play. The sheriff has empannelled a jury, who are now trying to ascertain the cause of his death. Mr. Richardson stood at the front of his profession in West Virginia, and added to great mental endowments possessed a kind heart and generous disposition, but had that failing for intoxicating liquors which wrecks the hopes and lives of so many of our ablest and best men.

LATER.—The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury: "An inquisition taken at the Court House, in the county of Brooke, on the 14th day of March, in the year 1873, before Thomas Everett, a justice of the district of Wellsburg, said county of Brooke, upon the view of the body of Nathaniel Richardson, there lying dead. The jurors, sworn to testify when, how and by what means the said Nathaniel Richardson came to his death, do say that the said Nathaniel Richardson came to his death on the morning of the said 14th day of March from suffocation by the burning of a dwelling house of Conrad Feterer, on the morning of said day."

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Flour, Groceries,
Molasses, Syrups,
Fish, Cheese,
Pickles, Canned Goods,
Hubbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.

Every Dealer should keep my
ROAST COFFEE.
Five and Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money,
AND THE
Great White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and Snow Flake.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

representatives of the National Labor Council, held in this city this evening, A. M. Peritt, of Indiana, presiding as temporary Chairman, a National Executive Committee was unanimously chosen, with the following as officers: Ex-Senator Pool, N. C., permanent President, and Col. James Fisk, Montana, permanent Secretary for the ensuing year. A. E. Redstone, President of the National Labor Council, was chosen Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer. Numerous telegrams were received from prominent persons at various parts of the United States, giving assurances of earnest co-operation, indicating, in connection with the reports made to the meeting, that the movement is being generally organized throughout the country.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The President has accepted the resignation of Postmaster Jones, of New York. It is said Mr. James, an employee of the New York Custom House, will be his successor.

POSTAL CONVENTION.

The President has signed a postal convention with Sweden and Norway.

DOCUMENTS FOR THE MILLION.

Hundreds of men and boys are engaged at the Capital sending out daily through the mail tons of books and documents for members who are anxious to have them reach their respective homes before the expiration of the franking privilege. The basement passages are filled with boxes in which to pack such parts of immense masses of accumulated printed matter that have not already passed by sale into the hands of merchants and paper makers.

MAN AND WIFE.

Interesting Case in a Chicago Court.

A Parallel Case to Wilkie Collins's Story —A Judge Who Decides on the Side of Morality.

[From the Chicago Evening Post.]

The case of Anna C. Schmidt against Jacob of that name, which has excited considerable comment, and in many respects resembles Wilkie Collins's "Man and Wife," was disposed of this morning in an important decision by Judge Farwell. The circumstances are briefly stated, as follows: Schmidt, a German, came to this city in 1871 and boarded with a Danish family named Carlson. When he got well acquainted Jacob told these people that he had a wife, and asked whether they could introduce him to some good girl. They brought about an interview with the plaintiff, and Schmidt acknowledged himself smitten. Anna on her part confessed to the same state of feeling. On the day preceding the great conflagration Jacob was about to proceed to the County Clerk's office and procure a marriage license. The flames interrupted the business, and after the fire the parties again came together. Schmidt hired a house on Meridian street. He brought the Carlsons to live with him, and the girl agreed to cohabit with him, under promise of marriage. He accepted the terms, and they lived together as man and wife, *sans ceremonie*. This continued for about three months, the girl frequently asking the man to fulfill his promise. He hesitated, and she prepared to leave him. Just before the hour fixed for her departure, a strange man, a German, came to the house, and after talking in the German language, which Anna did not understand, Schmidt asked the plaintiff if she liked Jacob. The girl replied in the affirmative—the man departed, and Schmidt told her they were married, and that the conversation just gone through constituted a legal marriage in America. This satisfied Anna, and she never doubted that she was Mrs. Schmidt until last January, when Jacob announced to her that she was not his wife; that no marriage ceremony had been gone through, and that she might act as she pleased under the circumstances. He refused to recognize her as his lawful wife, and finally caused her to leave his bed and board. Plaintiff further attempted to show that Schmidt asked her to join with him in writing a letter to his mother in Germany; that such letter was written, and that the old lady sent back a most affectionate epistle enjoining Jacob to be good to the little girl and treat her in a highly tender fashion. The Carlsons and other witnesses swore to having heard the defendant acknowledge Anna as his wife. He denied the fact that he procured an introduction to the plaintiff with the expressed purpose of making her his wife.

On the part of the defendant it is alleged by himself that while he did get introduced to the girl with matrimonial intent, that nothing informed the contract, never saw a man at the house who talked German to him and went through a marriage formula of any kind. Further, he expressed himself willing to marry Anna, only that she ran away from his house. He denies having driven her away. A brother of the defendant, a boy of rather doubtful veracity, in the opinion of the Court, swore that Anna told him that she was not married to his brother, and that, in fact, she made advances to the witness something after the manner of the matron of Biblical fame to Joseph of frigid memory. Defendant also denies that he joined with Anna in writing to his mother. He did, however, admit that he wrote a letter of congratulation, flowing with milk and honey.

The Court, considering all the views of the case, thought the woman worthier than the man, As for the younger Schmidt's evidence he could attach no weight to it. The man promised marriage, expressly promised it, and now himself is a hard swindler. The girl was ignorant and supposed that all was as it should be. When she found that she was occupying the position of a concubine she made up her mind to leave, until defendant deluded her with the idea that she was lawfully married to him. Justice required of him that he should make under the law, and be allowed a separate maintenance, and a decree would issue accordingly, the amount to be fixed hereafter.

The Banner Baking Powder

Is unequaled for producing in a few minutes perfectly light, sweet and wholesome biscuits, cakes, puddings, &c. It saves time, and you can use less eggs and shortening, and produce a better result than with any other preparation. Each can contains a measure, and a printed list of receipts goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided.

Choice Hams.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Reynolds' "star" brand of hams, which appears on our first page to-day. These hams are cured by Reynolds & Ely, Peoria, Illinois, and for sale by Knox & Orr, No. 268 Liberty street, agents for their sale in the State of Pennsylvania. One trial of the Reynolds hams is sufficient to convince parties of their superiority. They are, in fact, the best hams offered in the country, and dealers will find it to their interest to acquaint their customers with their peculiar merit. The trade should read the advertisement, and call upon the firm designated for the purpose of ascertaining whether the claims set forth are founded in fact or otherwise.

Flour Market.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced prices. Send for a circular.

A Remarkable Invention.

One of the most important improvements ever perfected in musical instruments has lately been introduced by Geo. Woods & Co. in their improved parlor organs. It consists of a piano of exquisite quality of tone which will never require tuning. The instrument was lately introduced at a musical soiree in Baltimore, and received the cordial applause and indorsement of the many eminent professionals present.—*Boston Journal.*

Flour Market.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced prices. Send for a circular.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MACHINIST—ONE FIRST Class Machinist and five good Screw Machine at the Anchor Spring Works, Allegheny. Will give steady employment. Address J. P. W., this office.

WANTED—STORAGE—FOR ONE SET Household Furniture. Separate room in warehouse preferred. Address J. P. W., this office.

WANTED—BUTCHER—AN EXPERIenced Butcher can hear of a good recommended. To such a one good wages will be given. Address W. J., Box 294, Brookville, Pa.

WANTED—TO SELL—A PAIR OF Dr it Horses weighing about 2 800 lbs., gentle, intelligent and well trained to heavy pulling. Inquire of QUINN & McCLELLAND, U. S. Marshal's Office, Custom House, Oakland, Fourteenth ward.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city. Also, Helpers. Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking. In city and country, at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A FIRST-CLASS Agent to represent the Northwestern Mutual Life for Pittsburgh, with adjoining counties connected. Apply for a few days to GEO. DANT, Allegheny Central Hotel, Allegheny city.

FOUND.

FOUND—STRAYED COWS—FRIDAY noon, on Penn avenue, two Cows, one red and one white. The owner can have the same by calling, paying charges and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. 270 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO MODERN DWELlings containing 10 Rooms each, with all conveniences. Ap

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873.

THE largest number of dismissals ever made by any President at one time will be on the 20th of May next, when sixteen hundred Assessors and Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue will be discharged.

AT LAST we are afforded the unalloyed satisfaction of being able to commend the action of the Constitutional Convention. A section prohibiting special legislation has been adopted by that body, in a form which, it is said, effectually provides against almost every conceivable emergency. For this relief, much thanks.

DEMOCRACY does not appear to be a plant of very rapid growth in Massachusetts. In the recent Senatorial contest in that State, the party threw its vote solid for the editor of the Boston *Post*. The same party did a similar thing in the same body twenty years ago, for its candidate for Secretary of the Senate. The vote in each case was two.

A SENSATIONAL rumor is afloat in Washington concerning the revival of the project conceived by General SHIELDS, in 1848, for the establishment of a new State on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital and Matamoros and Tampico as the seaports. It is asserted that a force of five thousand men can be readily recruited at Mobile and New Orleans, by the aid of which the new State can maintain her independence of Mexico and then ask admittance into the United States. It is intimated by those who profess to be in the secret that a *coup de main* will take place next month. The report, however, is to be received with a good many grains of allowance.

UNDER the lead of General BUTLER, the majority of the New England Representatives in Congress opposed the Fisheries clause of the Washington Treaty, upon the ground that it would operate prejudicially to the interests of their constituents. A different opinion is, however, already beginning to obtain; the papers of that section claiming that it will largely stimulate the fishery business generally. The interest is now an important one; five years hence, in all probability, it will be very much enlarged and more important, and it is believed that our fishermen will reap substantial benefits from the settlement of disputes and the acquisition of an extensive fishing domain.

THERE appears to be a general misapprehension throughout the country with regard to the postal laws passed at the last session of Congress. Postoffice authorities almost everywhere complain of an abundance of drop letters bearing a one cent postage stamp, whereas the rate still remains at two. The bill, reducing letter postage to two cents, and providing for the prepayment of postage on all mail matter, passed the House, but failed in the Senate. There was, however, an amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill which repeals all existing acts with regard to all free matter. This of course includes exchanges between newspapers and free postage on papers circulating in the counties where they are published. This law takes effect on the 1st of July.

LATE correspondence from the Sandwich Islands states that the Hawaiian kingdom is in a languishing condition. The native population numbers only about 50,000, and is decreasing at the rate of about 1,000 per year. There is great a demand for skilled labor, and as there is no hope of increase from internal sources, it must be drawn from beyond the sea. There is a strong disposition on the part of the leading merchants and sugar growers to revive the agitation in favor of a treaty of reciprocity, while a respectable minority of the same classes boldly proclaim in favor of annexation to the United States. They say that this result is sure to be brought about, in the course of time, by natural causes, and through it the revival of population, trade, and commerce in the islands. The natives of the lower class are bitterly opposed to annexation, and afraid that the new King will sell his kingdom.

THE impending labor strike in New York is gradually developing into its full strength, and the most serious consequences are threatened. Secret meetings of nearly all the trades are being held almost daily for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the movement, and decisive action is soon expected. Conflicting opinions prevail on both sides, but employers manifest a remarkable degree of unanimity in opposition to a reduction of working hours. The workingmen are by no means united on the question of wages, but are determined that ten hours is a fair day's work. During the next few weeks most of their plans in regard to an advance of wages or a reduction of hours will be brought to light, and it is possible, as it is certainly to be sincerely hoped, that the conflicting views of capital and labor may yet be harmonized. In view of the growing aggressions of aggregated wealth on the one hand, and those of the equally pernicious combinations of labor on the other, the statesman who shall be able to solve the vexed problem of how to hold both in check, will go down in history as the great benefactor of the nineteenth century. These combinations are at the root of nearly all the evils which afflict the industrial interests of the country. The question is fairly upon us, and the sooner it is met the better for all classes and conditions of society.

THE New York *Tribune* is becoming shameless in its perversions and falsifications of well known facts. The other day that paper, which less than two years ago sent one of its own staff into the Southern States for the express purpose of writing up the atrocities of the Ku-Klux of that region, and whose columns, day after day, were crowded with sickening revelations of the cruelties and murders committed by that infamous organization, now, in substance, asserts that there were no Ku-Klux disturbances whatever, that the Klan had its existence only in the imagination of the colored people, and that the whole brutal and bloody business was merely a "bugaboo" cry used only to "influence votes." The same unscrupulous sheet now avers that "the right of four-fifths of the people of Louisiana to choose their own State government" has been wantonly and remorselessly denied by the general government. There is but one way of properly characterizing such unblushing mendacity as this, and the founder of the *Tribune* would not have hesitated for a moment to resort to it. President GRANT's Louisiana policy has been simply the execution of the laws and the recognition of the Courts. It is not true that the liberties of the people have been outraged by the United States government. Nor did the United States troops interfere in the disturbance. On the contrary, they simply stood ready to assist the State troops in enforcing lawful government when called upon by the lawful Governor of the State to do so. If, when HORACE GREELEY complained that that paper was "going to the dogs" he meant that it was utterly breaking away from every lofty characteristic which had given it power and influence among the people, he certainly hit the target in the center.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print the interesting comparative statistical summary of the manufactures of the whole country, of which we last week gave an editorial condensation. "Results are the best rhetoric," and certainly the figures in question tell their own story of amazing growth and progress with sufficient clearness and emphasis. It will be observed, from the recapitulation we have given, that the product of our manufactures was $4,232,325,000 in 1870, against $1,885,861,000 in 1860, not including those of mining, quarrying and fishing, which are included in the totals of 1850 and 1860. The hands employed in 1850 were 957,059; in 1860, 1,311,246, and in 1870, 2,053,996; capital invested in 1850, $533,245,551; in 1860, $1,009,855,715; in 1870, $2,118,288,769; amount of wages in 1850, $236,755,464; in 1860, $378,878,996; in 1870, $775,584,343; value of materials in 1850, $555,123,822; in 1860, $1,031,695,092; in 1870, $2,488,427,242. The exact figures for the different leading branches of manufacture show that the value of iron and its products amounted in 1870 to $628,303,885; cotton, worsted and woolen, $611,495,177; flouring and grist mills, $444,985,143; leather and its products, $345,420,730; lumber, $252,239,028; sugar and molasses, $119,789,097; liquors, distilled, malt and vinous, $94,123,014; tobacco, cigars and snuff, $71,762,044. The annual production of printing paper is $25,000,000; of writing paper $9,600,000; and bookbinding stands at $14,000,000. And all this takes no account of the great importations of stationery and books. Agricultural implements make a good showing of $52,066,875, contrasting markedly with shipbuilding material and repairs, which foot up only $17,910,328. Of jewelry the domestic production is $22,104,032, while even the patent medicine traffic still asserts its power over human credulity by the round figures, $16,000,000. California is the only State in the whole list which shows an absolute decrease during the last decade in the value of manufactured products. These amounted, in 1860, in value to $68,253,228. If the returns are not a mistake for 1870, they show a value of $66,504,566. The increase in the former decade was 475 per cent.; in the latter there was a decrease, while the white population increased 54.54 per cent.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

M. M. F. GAILLARDET, in a letter to the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, gives some interesting details illustrative of the position of M. THIERS as President of the French Republic. He admits that the powers conferred upon the French President find no analogy either in the new world or in the old. Americans, for instance, would be horrified at the enormity of his conduct, if their President, instead of being satisfied with the duty assigned him, of executing the laws enacted by the legislative power, were to take part in the discussion of them, and thus unite in his own person legislative and executive functions. Such a proceeding would seem to them madness and the perturbation of all principles. But M. THIERS certainly does this very thing, and the recognition of the right and propriety of his conduct in so doing by the Assembly he holds to be essential to his own dignity and the success of his government. Thus he is neither a President in the American sense of the term, nor is he a mere chief of a Cabinet, like an English Prime Minister. He is irresponsible, and also irremovable while the present Assembly endures; thus a commissioner above and master of those who appointed him, whom he may leave to themselves when he pleases, while they possess no corresponding control over him. In fact, M. THIERS is at once Executive and Legislature, President and Prime Minister, combining in his own person as great a variety of powers as any former ruler of France. And, according to M. GAILLARDET, this strange amalgamation has been the source of all the difficulties which have troubled the relations of the President and the Assembly.

But this difference of form is not the only or the most important distinction between the French and the American republics. Americans who wonder at or find fault with the division of opinion and with the misgivings which seem to hinder the establishment of a republic in France upon the model of their own, may find an explanation of the fact in another statement of the correspondent referred to. In France those who call themselves true republicans, and the masses whom the "true republicans" have indoctrinated, attach to the word republic a meaning of their own, which materially differs from the sense of the term as understood in the United States or in Switzerland. When one has heard their interpretation, it becomes easy to understand why these radicals or radical republicans meet with so much favor and gain so many adherents among the French workmen, especially among those of the idle, debauched, ill doing and hungry class. In the establishment of a republic these people perceive little if anything more than a change in their own personal and social position. They fancy that, when the "true republic" shall have been once set up, they will no longer exist under the disagreeable necessity of working, that the State will take charge of them and their families, providing for them and relieving them of all care for the future. In a word, they fancy that the "true republic" will convert France into a land of idleness, luxury and delight, that delicious land of Cocagne, which has been often dreamed about but has never yet been seen on earth. And one chief charm of that blessed republic will be the absolute equality of all the citizens.

Most persons even in this country are probably aware that dread of the possible ascendancy of these "true republicans" contributed more than any other cause to reconcile prosperous and order loving Frenchmen of all ranks to the rule of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and in the future any strong government, no matter how despotic, would be preferred by the same classes to the rule of those perilous dreamers. Dread of them is as lively as ever to-day, and one of President THIERS's great embarrassments consists in the difficulty of so acting and speaking as not to increase the dread while conciliating, or at least not offending the leaders of those who inspire it. It seems that during the war and just after it, through the influence of GAMBETTA, high office in the provinces, and even in Paris, was conferred upon men whose success might well lead them and their friends to fancy that the blessed time had already arrived. Thus a public singer, visiting a Southern city for the purpose of giving a concert, luckily as she fancied at first, met with a former lacquey, whose services she needed in arranging for the performance. She therefore addressed him familiarly, and asked for his aid but he repelled equally her familiarity and her request with dignity, and the announcement that he was now "Lieutenant Governor of the Department." Some of these "intruders" M. THIERS has removed, but others he has allowed to retain their places, somewhat to the disgust of many. The difficulty shows how far France is from "true republicanism," even while seriously threatened with some of its evils.

M. GAILLARDET thus forcibly confirms an opinion on some time ago expressed in these columns on probable grounds, as to President THIERS' feelings toward the late revolution in Spain Conversing on the subject, the President said "I am afraid that this young sister of ours may injure the establishment of her senior." His fear evidently was that the Spaniards would fall into excesses which might compromise the future of the French republic and of France herself in the estimation of Europe. And, as M. GAILLARDET remarks, they in fact began by committing faults which justified M. THIERS' apprehension. The new President of the Cortes gave expression to the wish that he might soon see the republic established among all the nations of the Latin race; a declaration almost equivalent to predicting the dethronement of the dynasties which reign over Portugal and Italy. It was hardly possible to say anything more offensive to those royal houses and their loyal subjects. Loyal Berlin newspapers, it seems, took some umbrage at President GRANT's much more indefinite and chiefly rhetorical flight on republican wings. However, CASTELAR's judicious circular to the foreign powers did much to remove the injurious impression produced by the indiscreet aspiration of the President of the Cortes. By the establishment and success of a republic in Spain, France, if really desirous of becoming republican, has everything to gain and nothing to lose—a truth as well known to President THIERS as to anybody else.

MERCANTILE FAILURES IN 1872.

Total Amount of Liabilities $121,056,000—Large Increase Over 1872.

R. G. Dun & Co. have just issued their annual circular, giving a statement of the number of failures among the business men of the United States, and the amount of liabilities reported during 1872, as compared with those of 1871. The figures exhibit an increase in the number of failures and amount of liabilities for 1872 over the two preceding years, which is somewhat startling at first sight, but a little consideration will show that a large proportion of this increase is due to the great fires in Chicago and Boston, and therefore is not chargeable to the ordinary casualties of business. It is true the Chicago fire occurred in October, 1871, but its effects were not fully manifested till the beginning of the following year, and hence the losses caused thereby came under the returns of 1872. This is observable by the increase of liabilities for the State of Illinois, viz: from $5,820,000 in 1871 to $11,470,000 in 1872. Taking into account these items, the exhibit is not, after all, so discouraging, and although the year 1872 has not been, strictly speaking, a money-making year, still it has not been made disastrous by heavy credit losses, except so far as relates to the fires above named.

STATES.	1871. No. of fail.	1871. Amount of Liabilities.	1872. No. of fail.	1872. Amount of Liabilities.
Alabama	26	$ 525,000	75	$ 1,601,000
Arkansas	15	90,000	29	217,000
California	89	4,279,000	80	3,134,000
Colorado	....	....	8	147,000
Connecticut	11	208,000	29	870,000
Dist. of Columbia	2	150,000	1	50,000
Florida	2	11,000	15	129,000
Georgia	15	964,000	43	1,250,000
Illinois	172	5,820,000	185	11,470,000
Indiana	69	960,000	91	991,000
Iowa	58	797,000	91	876,000
Kansas	56	780,000	52	880,000
Kentucky	98	1,783,000	99	2,656,000
Louisiana	48	2,457,000	85	3,100,000
Maine	54	1,430,000	70	1,072,000
Maryland	61	1,194,000	75	3,345,000
Massachusetts	210	8,241,000	353	25,374,000
Michigan	125	1,521,000	175	3,720,000
Minnesota	29	474,000	43	467,000
Mississippi	20	355,000	53	591,000
Missouri	42	1,260,000	173	2,598,000
Nebraska	11	221,000	17	240,000
New Hampshire	21	125,000	37	457,000
New Jersey	72	897,000	126	2,606,000
New York	321	9,551,000	421	8,457,000
New York City	324	20,740,000	385	20,984,000
North Carolina	19	300,000	30	382,000
Ohio	189	4,077,000	226	6,689,000
Pennsylvania	357	7,110,000	445	9,633,000
Rhode Island	41	263,000	40	1,179,000
South Carolina	20	401,000	54	801,000
Tennessee	39	529,000	56	1,428,000
Texas	38	675,000	72	896,000
Utah	....	....	7	105,000
Vermont	....	....	30	259,000
Virginia and W. Va.	53	787,000	80	1,253,000
Wisconsin	78	1,723,000	103	1,127,000
Total	2,915	$ 85,252,000	4,069	$121,056,000

In 1870 there were 3,551 failures, the amount of liabilities being $88,242,000. Of this number 418 were in Pennsylvania, the aggregate involved being $10,982,000.

THE New York Legislature has taken into its own hands the settlement of the much discussed question, "Will lager beer intoxicate?" and will declare by statutory enactment that the favorite Teutonic beverage is not an intoxicating liquor. A bill for this purpose is now pending, and will probably become a law.

News from the various Utah mining districts was never before so encouraging. Indications on all sides argue the approach of the most prosperous season ever known in the country.

INDUSTRIES OF THE COUNTRY.

An Official Exhibit from the Census.

According to these tables our manufacturing industries almost doubled in importance during the ten years between 1860 and 1860, and much more than doubled in the ten years between 1860 and 1870. The statistics of mining, quarrying and fishing are excluded from the tables of 1870, but are included in the tables of 1850 and 1860. These were not very small items. We have for 1850, annual product of fisheries, $10,066,163; 1860, fisheries, $14,284,405. Mining, 1850, iron, $1,217,803; gold, $5,581,853; coal, $7,173,700, &c. Mining, 1860, gold, $47,163,170; silver, $1,040,000; coal, $20,243,637, &c. This class of industries is otherwise disposed of in the census of 1870, a fact which shows that our industries have improved in importance more rapidly than the tables would seem to indicate.

New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts took the lead of States in 1850 in the order named, and have kept it, and little Rhode Island surprised everybody by doubling its manufactured products to over five times the annual product of 1850, in twenty years. In order to illustrate in brief our immense growth from small beginnings as a manufacturing community, let us state the annual product in millions of dollars. In 1850 New York, leading the list of States, produced in manufactured articles a value of 237½ million dollars; in 1860, 379; and in 1870, 785. Pennsylvania, the next, produced in 1850, 155; in 1860, 290 and in 1870, 712. Massachusetts, the next produced in 1850, 158; in 1860, 255½, and in 1870, 554. Though the largest actual increase

18

50.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Establishments	Hands Employed.	CAPITAL.	WAGES.	MATERIALS.	PRODUCTS.
			Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Alabama	1,026	4,936	3,450,606	1,105,842	2,224,960	4,528,576
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	261	824	305,015	159,576	215,789	527,908
California	1,003	3,964	3,066,197	3,717,180	2,201,154	12,562,582
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	3,737	59,731	28,876,648	12,435,984	23,608,971	47,114,586
Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware	531	3,838	2,978,945	936,924	2,864,607	4,649,290
District of Columbia	4	2,571	1,001,575	757,564	1,405,371	3,690,252
Florida	103	99	547,060	199,452	220,611	668,335
Georgia	1,222	8,366	7,456,483	1,709,664	3,404,917	7,082,015
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	3,162	11,559	6,217,765	3,204,336	8,959,237	16,534,272
Indiana	3,392	14,944	7,750,402	3,778,844	10,369,760	18,725,436
Iowa	523	1,707	1,292,575	473,016	2,356,881	3,551,782
Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	3,609	21,476	11,810,462	5,106,648	12,165,075	21,710,212
Louisiana	1,088	6,217	5,082,424	2,032,928	2,459,588	6,179,417
Maine	3,974	28,020	14,699,152	7,485,868	13,553,144	24,601,057
Maryland	3,795	30,219	14,804,460	7,403,832	17,690,836	33,043,892
Massachusetts	8,852	177,461	88,340,992	41,964,746	85,856,771	157,743,994
Michigan	2,033	9,344	6,563,660	2,717,124	6,136,328	11,169,092
Minnesota	66	254	94,600	18,540	24,300	58,300
Mississippi	947	3,154	1,818,820	771,528	1,275,771	2,912,966
Missouri	2,923	15,808	8,076,607	4,692,648	12,798,351	24,324,418
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	3,211	27,092	18,242,114	6,182,876	12,745,466	23,164,562
New Jersey	4,207	37,837	22,293,258	9,264,740	22,011,871	39,851,256
New Mexico	23	81	66,300	39,776	109,229	249,010
New York	23,553	199,349	99,964,406	49,131,000	134,655,674	237,597,249
North Carolina	3,666	14,691	7,456,483	2,383,056	4,692,774	9,111,666
Ohio	10,622	51,491	29,019,568	13,467,156	34,678,019	62,692,279
Oregon	833	982	847,300	288,420	909,569	2,254,640
Pennsylvania	21,605	146,786	94,473,810	37,163,232	87,296,377	155,044,916
Rhode Island	864	20,961	12,932,676	5,047,080	13,186,703	22,117,688
South Carolina	1,430	7,066	6,063,946	1,727,712	2,737,334	7,045,477
Tennessee	2,887	12,029	6,587,729	2,247,492	5,166,886	9,735,608
Texas	309	1,066	539,990	323,360	594,642	1,168,528
Utah	14	51	44,400	9,964	337,381	291,120
Vermont	1,849	8,445	5,001,377	2,209,348	4,172,552	8,570,920
Virginia	4,749	29,110	18,109,143	5,434,476	18,101,131	29,602,507
Washington	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	1,262	6,089	3,382,148	1,712,496	5,414,931	9,293,068
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....

60.

Alabama	3,459	7,889	9,098,181	2,132,940	5,489,963	10,588,566
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkansas	518	1,877	1,316,610	554,340	1,280,503	2,880,578
California	8,468	49,226	22,043,096	28,402,287	27,051,674	68,263,228
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	3,019	64,469	45,590,430	19,026,196	40,909,090	81,924,556
Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware	615	6,421	5,452,887	1,965,754	6,028,918	9,892,912
District of Columbia	429	3,148	2,916,565	1,139,154	2,884,185	5,412,102
Florida	185	2,454	1,874,125	619,840	874,606	2,447,969
Georgia	1,890	11,573	10,490,878	2,930,140	9,936,042	19,265,564
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	4,268	22,968	17,548,263	7,337,921	25,558,742	47,589,886
Indiana	5,326	21,260	18,451,121	6,318,535	27,142,597	42,933,469
Iowa	1,939	6,397	7,047,130	1,923,417	8,612,259	13,971,326
Kansas	344	1,776	1,084,935	880,466	1,444,972	4,057,429
Kentucky	3,450	21,258	20,256,579	6,020,082	22,295,759	37,931,240
Louisiana	1,744	8,789	7,151,172	3,683,679	8,138,488	15,587,473
Illinois	25,316	54,619	32,044,020	9,366,691	21,550,966	38,193,354
Maryland	3,83	28,402	23,330,608	7,190,672	25,494,007	41,735,151
Massachusetts	9,178	171,412	119,732,487	46,690,013	106,053,734	205,545,922
Michigan	3,448	23,120	23,808,226	6,735,041	17,635,611	32,658,356
Minnesota	562	2,182	2,388,310	712,214	1,904,670	3,873,172
Mississippi	970	4,776	4,384,491	1,615,220	3,146,506	6,599,972
Missouri	3,157	19,661	20,024,220	6,662,916	23,848,941	41,782,737
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	107	335	266,575	105,339	237,215	607,326
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	2,592	32,340	23,274,694	8,110,561	20,339,856	37,586,453
New Jersey	4,173	56,027	40,521,048	16,277,337	41,423,100	76,346,104
New Mexico	92	1,054	2,068,750	341,366	267,892	1,249,132
New York	22,624	230,112	172,995,652	65,446,729	214,813,061	378,870,939
North Carolina	3,332	14,217	9,023,163	2,989,441	10,203,226	16,678,698
Ohio	11,122	75,602	57,538,303	22,302,269	69,800,023	121,406,141
Oregon	309	978	1,337,233	635,256	1,431,932	2,976,681
Pennsylvania	22,699	222,132	160,056,994	60,365,450	153,471,886	291,321,188
Rhode Island	1,191	32,491	24,378,995	8,160,125	19,858,515	40,711,296
South Carolina	1,220	6,994	6,931,156	1,380,027	5,198,881	8,615,126
Tennessee	2,848	12,526	14,426,481	3,370,667	9,416,534	17,991,720
Texas	983	3,449	3,272,450	1,162,756	3,367,372	6,577,362
Utah	148	380	443,355	231,703	439,753	900,185
Vermont	1,880	10,497	7,266,021	3,004,956	7,608,558	14,637,807
Virginia	5,385	36,174	29,935,560	8,544,117	30,840,531	50,679,194
Washington	52	870	1,296,206	455,601	502,021	1,646,291
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	3,064	15,414	15,831,581	4,968,708	17,137,334	27,849,467
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....

70.

Alabama	2,188	8,248	5,114,602	2,221,380	1,902,851	10,040,044
Arizona	18	83	156,700	67,550	110,000	185,410
Arkansas	1,079	3,209	1,772,302	1,116,723	1,385,000	3,202,754
California	7,669	42,912	30,000,000	13,156,723	35,851,723	68,594,554
Colorado	256	876	2,8.5,665	528,297	1,593,280	2,852,829
Connecticut	5,128	89,526	90,000,000	28,981,000	44,000,000	103,000,000
Dakota	17	91	72,200	21,186	105,997	175,570
Delaware	866	9,810	10,329,000	3,692,195	10,206,397	16,791,240
District of Columbia	952	4,358	5,072,925	2,067,600	4,784,963	9,292,173
Florida	659	2,749	1,679,930	949,592	2,330,873	4,685,466
Georgia	3,336	17,871	11,930,127	4,844,008	18,580,131	31,196,119
Idaho	101	266	742,300	112,372	691,785	1,047,624
Illinois	12,595	62,979	51,368,000	21,100,554	127,600,000	205,000,000
Indiana	11,847	58,822	32,652,425	18,566,780	63,135,492	108,617,278
Iowa	6,566	25,031	22,420,183	6,893,992	27,682,096	46,534,224
Kansas	1,472	6,844	4,319,000	2,377,511	6,112,000	11,777,000
Kentucky	5,390	30,636	29,377,909	9,444,524	29,497,535	54,625,969
Louisiana	3,557	20,071	15,313,974	4,593,470	19,41,.022	34,161,946
Maine	5,550	49,180	39,796,190	14,282,205	49,379,757	79,497,541
Maryland	5,812	44,560	36,438,729	12,683,817	46,597,092	76,593,613
Massachusetts	13,119	279,396	221,677,961	118,851,986	343,413,981	553,913,566
Michigan	9,455	63,694	71,712,185	21,205,355	68,142,515	118,394,676
Minnesota	2,237	11,990	11,993,729	4,054,857	13,342,909	23,110,776
Mississippi	1,740	5,941	4,501,714	1,547,425	4,864,996	8,154,758
Missouri	11,471	65,364	80,257,344	31,050,445	115,538,969	206,213,429
Montana	201	707	1,794,500	337,943	1,316,381	2,494,51
Nebraska	670	3,665	2,109,963	1,429,912	2,902,074	5,738,512
Nevada	330	2,359	5,127,799	2,498,473	10,315,364	15,870,539
New Hampshire	3,349	40,783	36,923,743	13,823,091	44,577,967	71,038,249
New Jersey	6,636	75,559	79,606,719	32,644,499	103,417,946	160,257,732
New Mexico	154	427	1,456,695	167,281	880,957	1,4 9,866
New York	36,906	353,390	366,994,220	142,466,758	452,065,492	785,194,651
North Carolina	3,646	13,622	9,140,473	3,195,711	12,824,000	19,221,322
Ohio	22,773	137,202	141,923,964	49,066,488	157,137,697	269,713,610
Oregon	969	2,284	4,376,849	1,120,175	3,419,756	6,877,240
Pennsylvania	37,200	419,487	406,521,845	127,976,594	421,197,673	711,894,344
Rhode Island	1,850	49,417	46,587,222	19,354,256	73,154,109	111,418,351
South Carolina	1,784	9,141	7,590,418	1,643,716	5,825,736	9,258,984
Tennessee	5,317	19,414	15,596,995	5,290,630	19,667,027	34,362,236
Texas	1,209	7,227	5,194,310	1,787,852	6,271,146	10,237,735
Utah	533	1,534	1,703,000	395,365	1,238,252	2,343,0 9
Vermont	3,220	18,656	20,229,637	6,264,581	17,008,769	32,184,606
Virginia	9,933	36,374	31,457,400	8,340,999	32,832,284	48,964,322
Washington	269	1,026	1,893,674	574,936	1,435,128	2,851,052
West Virginia	2,444	11,672	11,084,590	4,392,164	14,503,151	24,109,005
Wisconsin	5,453	43,910	47,861,873	12,909,960	45,501,966	77,914,326
Wyoming	32	502	889,400	347,578	280,156	765,424

The 1850 columns of this table are an exact reproduction of Table 4 of the abstract of manufactures at the seventh census. The table is artificially imperfect, and it is not known whether the errors are in the items or total of the table, or in both. The true total line of the 1850 table is stated as: Establishments, 123,029; hands employed, total, 958,079; male, 792,157; female, 225,922; capital, $553,445,351; wages, $236,759,464; materials, $555,174,220; products, $1,019,109,616.

RECAPITULATION.

1850.	
There were in the United States—	
Number of establishments	123,025
Number of hands employed	957,059
Capital invested	$ 553,245,351
Amount of wages paid	236,755,464
Value of material used	555,123,822
Value of products	1,019,106,616
1860.	
Number of establishments	140,433
Number of hands employed	1,311,246
Capital invested	$1,009,855,715
Amount of wages paid	378,878,996
Value of materials used	1,031,695,092
Value of products	1,855,861,676
1870.	
Number of establishments	252,148
Number of hands employed	2,053,996
Capital invested	$2,118,288,769
Amount of wages paid	775,584,343
Value of materials used	2,488,427,242
Value of products	4,232,325,442

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The proposed amendments to the coercive education, and upon reading and writing as qualifications for voting in New York, have also been voted down by the Commission.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a law for the punishment of officers of the State who shall be guilty of drunkenness.

There are in Newark, N. J., three men to one woman, and the competition for the hands of the latter renders marriage improbable and puts a premium on flirtation. To cure this evil, a score or more of ladies and gentlemen assembled together a few evenings since, and formed a "society for the promotion of marriage," the members pledging themselves to forward, by all consistent means, the objects of the organization.

Stimulated probably by the example of Japan and China, New Jersey is going in for civilization with an energy and persistence that promise the happiest results. Her Senate has lately passed a bill making women eligible to the office of school trustees.

In the deep heart of every forest tree.
The blood is all agiee.
And there's a look about the leafless bowers
As if they dreamed of flowers.

The plucky Mayor of Chicago has asserted his control over the police of the city, in spite of the Police Commissioners, to some purpose; and he is making the city quite too hot for the comfort of rogues of all degrees.

The Pittsburgh *Post* should take encouragement from a recent extraordinary achievement in surgery. The brains of a dead man were literally transferred to the skull of a living subject in Germany, according to a report from well authenticated scientific journals.

A Baltimore judge has ruled that death by delirium tremens may invalidate a life insurance policy.

The cotton seed of the South, which were once thrown away as worthless, are now worth $3,000,000.

A Massachusetts cat recently ate twenty-four mice at a single meal, doubtless for a wager with some other profligate and brutish Tom. The cat still survives.

The difficulty which has so long existed between the oyster fishermen of New Jersey and Delaware, instead of being at an end, as was supposed, seems liable to break out again in a way to cause extreme bitter feelings between the people of the two States.

Notwithstanding all that the law is doing for temperance in Illinois, the manufacture of corn whisky is becoming one of the staple industries of the State.

The Straits of Macinac, according to dispatches yesterday, are frozen from shore to shore, and from top to bottom, and the mercury continues to drop down below zero, "to make it more binding."

Virginian wine may yet be as favorite a commodity as Virginian tobacco. It is thought that the product in Albemarle county during the coming season will be not less than 300,000 gallons, and a movement is on foot to equip a complete wine cellar, with a capital of $20,000 and a capacity of turning out 50,000 gallons of wine per annum.

Vermont forgets all the hardships of the past winter in jubilation over its maple sugar season, and cheerfully asks, what's the odds so long as it's sappy?

Owing to the high price of coals in England, the Directors of the railroad companies have stopped all fires in the waiting and other rooms of stations and depots.

Seven hundred American exhibitors have already made arrangements to send goods to the Vienna Exposition, and as regards our manufacturing industries, it is said to be certain that the United States will be well represented there. At the Paris Exposition there were but two hundred and forty-five American exhibitors; so that at Vienna we will have three times as many.

Illinois has just adopted the jury reform which New York put into practice last year—providing that a knowledge of the facts of a case need not disqualify a man for the trial of it. In both States, also, they are beginning to hang their murderers.

Many people "in the States," have but inadequate ideas of the Western cattle business. They are apt to suppose it in the hands of rude and unlettered men, uncouth in manners, and worse in morals. This is a mistake. The business requires large capital, and in general the owners are gentlemen of intelligence and enterprise.

A new volcano, with more than twenty vent holes, has been discovered in Lower California.

The people of North Carolina are to vote upon eight amendments to their State Constitution at the August election. Among other things, they strike out the clause requiring the Legislature to levy a tax to pay the public debt,

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 15, 1873.

The statement of the New York banks as given by the indicator to-day is as follows:

Legal tenders, decreased	$ 757,000
Specie, decreased	202,900
Total	$ 960,400
Loans decreased	$2,222,700
Deposits decreased	5,413,300
Circulation decreased	190,500
Total	$8,604,100

Being a gain of $59,375 in reserve. The whole statement is made up of decreasing averages, and shows the usual process of depletion is going steadily on and will probably continue for the next twenty days.

—During the day the market was quiet but weak. Many of the leading shares, yielding to the pressure of the money market, declined from yesterday's quotations. On the government board there are scarce enough sales to create quotations, which are steady.

—We are glad to note that the expectations of those parties who had looked to the Treasury for a large issue of legal tenders are disappointed; that the reserve is to be trenched upon only to the extent of $3,000,000, and it is not unlikely that these will be retired again before the next public debt statement falls due. The amount now outstanding is $356,000,000. There seems to be some doubt in regard to the final succession to the Treasury portfolio, as it is rumored Judge Richardson contemplates going to Paris in the house of John Monroe & Co. How much general speculation is governed by this as to its bearings upon the administration of the National finances we do not venture to say.

—Gold is off somewhat, selling down to 144.

—In the local market the chief features are an active demand for money and a general drawing in of loans by out of town lenders, thus increasing the demand on our city banks. Currency is scarce and exchange is selling freely between the banks at seventy-five cents per thousand discount.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Eve
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1882	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅛
10's	113⅝
new 5's	113
10's	113⅝
Currency	113⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Old	115
United States 6s of 1881	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	116⅛
United States 10-40s	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅝
Pacific Railroad 6s, currency	113

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:30 M.	11:30 M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114½	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Canton	55½	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
Quicksilver	40	40	40	40	40	40
Pacific Mail	57½	57½	58	58	58	58
Adams Express	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Wells, Fargo & Co	83	83	83	83	83	83
American Express	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
United States	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
New York Central	103¾	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
Erie	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
Lake Shore	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Central	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland & Pittsburg	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago & Alton	119	119	119	119	119	119
Ohio & Mississippi	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Terre Haute	25	25	25	25	25	25
Terre Haute, pref	45	45	45	45	45	45
Wabash, pref	41	41	41	41	41	41
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago and Milwaukee	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Northwestern, pref	119	119	119	119	119	119
Toledo and Wabash	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Toledo and Wabash, pref	77	77	77	77	77	77
Wabash, Chicago and Alton	136	136	136¼	137⅝	136	136
Wabash, Chicago and Alton, pref	110	110	110	110	110	110
Canada Southern	41	41	41	41½	41	41
Cleveland and Toledo	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Mariposa	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mariposa, pref	20	20	20	20	20	20
Ohio and Mississippi, pref	70	70	70	70	70	70

—The following extract from a circular of the Postoffice Department is published for the information and guidance of parties remitting old, defaced or mutilated currency of the United States, by mail, to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption:

POSTAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE NEW POSTAL CODE.

* * * *

31. All postmasters are hereby authorized to register, in the manner prescribed by law, but without payment of any registration fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States, which shall be offered them by mail for the Treasurer of the United States for redemption; and shall be the duty of such postmaster at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, in like manner, without charge, to register, and receive any currency returned for redemption, which shall be received by him from the said Treasurer in sealed packages, marked with the word "register" over the official signature of the said Treasurer.—(Code, section 190.)

Under this section it is the duty of postmasters to register, without fee, all letters containing fractional or other currency of the United States sent by the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, and delivered to them for mailing.

In every such case they will be governed by the following regulations:

First. They will require the contents of every such letter or package to be exhibited to them, and a correct list of the contents giving an accurate and detailed description of the money to be remitted.

Second. In the case of fractional currency, the number of denomination of pieces will be sufficient; but of currency of denomination of one dollar and upward, a letter, number or series, and date of each note, as well as the denomination, must be given.

Third. The list must be carefully examined and compared with the money to be remitted, and when found to be correct will be filed in the office, to be subject at all times to the inspection of proper agents of this Department.

Third. The money will then be inclosed and the package sealed in presence of the postmaster, who will then give the usual registered letter receipt therefor.

Fourth. The letter or package will then be disposed of in the same manner as is provided for other registered letters; but for the sake of further security, the postmaster must be ready to prove, beyond question in every case, by a *disinterested person*, that such a letter or package was duly mailed in the mode prescribed for registered letters, otherwise should the letter or package be lost, he will be held responsible therefor.

Postmasters will carefully observe the foregoing instructions.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer U. S.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	59¾
Reading	57½
United Cos. of N. J.	127¾
Pittsburgh Stock	72
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	35¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Lehigh Navigation	38¾
Pittsburgh Southern	72
Allegheny Valley R. R.	7-30s	89¾
Central Transport'n	48¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 15, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market opened about as it opened on Monday, so far as relates to prices. All signs, however, point to a lively spring trade, the only drawback, as before stated, being abstringent money market, but it is to be hoped that the market will "open up," and the apprehended danger from this cause be averted. Grain dealers complain of a dull market, whilst on the other hand flour dealers are pleased with the situation. Taking all things into consideration, we are not inclined to change our repeatedly expressed conviction of a heavy spring trade.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Are in fair demand at $2 50@2 00 ₩ bbl; common $1 50@2 00. Receipts 45 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand fair at 50@60c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Common soda ash at 4¼@4½c; reduced 5½@6c; pots, 6½@6¾c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3½@3¾c; nitrate soda, 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—X, $9 ₩ bbl; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11.

BUTTER—Choice roll for table use scarce and commands 22@23c ₩; good to prime 18@20c ₩ lb. Receipts 42 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote sugar-cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 8½c; plain shoulders 7¾c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¾c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 13c; mess pork $16 00; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9¾c; in half bbls, 10¼c; in kegs, 10¾c; in buckets, 10¼c; pigs feet, ₩ kez, $2 25; half bbl $4 50. Receipts—Tierces 43.

BEANS—White navy sells readily at $2 25@3 00 ₩ bushel.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30@33c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet, with sales at 4¾@4¾c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner—1 lb cans, $3 00 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $2 25; in bulk, 20c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 120 boxes; New York Goshen 16c; Ohio 15½c; Dairy 14½c; Factory 15c; Skimmed 12@16c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's brands held at $12 50@14 00 ₩ bbl; cultivated and common $10@12.

CARBON OIL—Sales, car lots, at 15@15½c, with the usual advance for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a fair demand at $4 ₩ box of 24 cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, 7@8c for halves; choice apples 5@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

EGGS—Market a shade stronger at 18@19c for strict ₩ fresh.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,260 bbls. We have no changes to note in prices, and quote as follows: Spring wheat extra, $5 25@5 50; do family, $5 75@6 00; Penn Mills, white wheat, $7 25; Indiana, red, $6 25; Minnesota, Island 93, $6 50@6 75; Minnesota, Island 83, $7 75. Receipts 1,260 bbls.

GROCERIES—Trade is reported fairly active, particularly for sugars and coffees. Following are the ruling rates of the market.

SUGARS—Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 9⅜c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 11½c; Crescent, 11¾c; Silver's extra C 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 11⅞c; Calvert's A 12c; crushed 13¾c; powdered 13¼c; granulated 13¼c; loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾c; New Orleans 10@11c.

COFFEES—Fair 20@20½c; good 21½@22½c; prime 23@23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26½c; roasted, loose 27½c; in packages, 28c.

SYRUPS—Common 32@34c; prime 35@37½c; choice XXX 40c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phoenix 75c; white drips $1 30.

RICE—Carolina 8½@9c; Rangoon 7¼@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 72@75c gallon.

Pacific Syrups—70c.

Extra—Layers $1 50; Valencias 10½c; Muscatels $3 20; seedless $5 50 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts for the past twenty-four hours by rail and river:

Wheat, bush..... 2,000 | Corn, shelled, sacks..... 2,637
Corn, sacks..... 1,105 | Oats, sacks..... 625
Rye..... 603

Dealers in grain complain of a dull market for a month past, the cause or causes for which we will not undertake to determine. The following are the figures at which our grain and seeds sold: Wheat $1 85 ₩ bushel; red winter $1 80. Corn—Yellow, shelled, 62c; ear, 60c; mixed ear, 58c. Oats—Black 42c; white 45c; mixed 43c. Rye—Nominal at 95c. Barley—Fall 90@$1 00; spring 85@90c.

HAY—Sales are reported of baled on wharf and track at $33@38 ₩ ton.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not saleable.

LIME—Cleveland white $1 80, in bbls; $1 25 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ₩ gallon.

LINSEED OILS—Sales at $5 50@5 55 ₩ bushel.

SEEDS—Clover $5 40@5 60; timothy $3 50@4 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Sales made at $5 00 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran $8@9 00 ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 90@1 30; seconds $1 00@1 10.

MEATS—Choice hams 12c ₩ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow 40@45; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 77@78c; store 82@85c. Mixed at 70@75c.

POULTRY—Issued turkey 17@20c; chickens 14@16c ₩ lb; live 60@75c ₩ pair. Few in the market.

RAGS—Sales at 3¾@4c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2 at $1 15.

SPUDS—$6 00 ₩ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50@5 75; timothy seed $4 00@4 15; flaxseed $2 95@3 00 ₩ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8¼c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 21½@22c ₩ gal.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, March 15, 1873.

CATTLE.

No change. Supply light.

The market ruled very inactive and trade was slow, the arrivals of stock being heavy. We are reported sales of tops at 6@6½c. Stockers went off dull at 5@5c, whilst common brought as high as 4½@4¾c.

HOGS.

The market quiet, with a fair run of the different grades. Some samples of the Philadelphia market brought $5 90@6 10. Some as ex Yorkers were made at $5 50@5 85.

SHEEP.

The market was reported extremely dull and the arrivals heavy. Sales of the best grades were made at 6@6½c; medium realized 5@5¾c, and common 4@4½c. Should the arrivals of stock for the coming week prove heavy, a dull and depressed market will be the inevitable result. Dealers all complain that they are losing money, and buyers take advantage of the situation, and only purchase what they require in their trade, or, perhaps, when a bargain is to be had.

Our regular reporter is able to be about again, and in the future full and reliable reports will be found in these columns.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 15.—Scotch pig is without change from previous reports. Shipments this way are light, and of some brands the supply is very limited. Most of the trade is confined to small parcels for immediate wants, with a moderate demand. Sales of 200 tons Glengarnock have been sold at $56a57, and about 50 do Gartsherrie $60. A lot of 200 tons Eglington, and 100 do Glengarnock were sold from dock at $54 for the former, and $55 for the latter; the owner not wishing to store them. American pig is quiet, but the tendency is upward; the supply of No. 1 is not large, while No. 2 is in plenty; any revival in the manufactured goods market would have the tendency to advance prices; we have no sales to report. Manufactured iron is steady at $80 00@82 50 currency, at the works in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Rails are nominal at $70 g-ld. Old do. may be quoted $56a57 for T, and $58 for D, H., but some holders are asking higher prices. Scrap is quiet, the only sale we hear of is 100 tons No. 1 wrought on private terms, and 60 do machinery, $46. Refined bar is steady at the late advance, with a fair demand.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

March 15.—For Pig iron there has been very little demand, owing to the stringency in the money market, but holders, as a rule, maintain a firm attitude. Sales of 400 tons No. 1 foundry at $50; some No. 2 at $45; white and mottled, at the furnace, at $35; and gray forge, at $40 at the furnace.

Manufactured Iron—Bar is difficult to move, but may be quoted firm at 3-30c ₩ lb. Old Rails meet a limited demand for gold, for T, D, H's, and $57 for T's, with a very light stock. Scrap is much wanted, but the absence of supplies restrains the movement. Sales of 300 tons No. 1 wrought sold, to arrive, at $54. Cast commands $60.

Scotch Pig—Attracts little or no attention, and no sales have come under our notice. We quote Eglinton at $54, and Glengarnock at $55.

Nails meet as the market at $5 25 ₩ keg.—*Price Current.*

Pig iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50, and No. 2 do. at $48@49. Bar is quiet at 3 2-10c ₩ lb, and Nails firm at $5 25 ₩ keg.—*North American.*

CINCINNATI.

March 15.—Receipts have been moderate during the week, and with a fair demand, stocks are being gradually reduced. Best grades of foundry are scarce and the demand is in excess of the supply. Quotations unchanged.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 15.—The market continues very dull, and prices favor buyers. The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, at 47a50c; X 37a38c; medium, quarter and half blood 42a43c; coarse 40a42c; Indiana, Illinois Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine 35a38c; medium 37a38c; coarse 32a35c. Combing wool—Medium washed combing 50c; medium unwashed combing 45a48c; coarse washed combing 47a50c; coarse unwashed combing 43a45c. Unwashed Carding Wool—Saddle blanket 35a37c; fine unwashed 30a32c; coarse unwashed 27a30c. Tub Washed Wool—Choice tub washed 60a62c; fair to good 56a58c. Pulled Wool—Extra 55a57c; AA 52a54c; A 47a50c; superfine 42a45c; No 1 40a42c; No 2 35a37c. Tub Washed Wool—Superfine 50a52c; No 1 47a48c; No 2 42a43c. Fleece Washed—Extra 52a54c; superfine 47a48c; No 1 42a43c; No 2 37a38c. Unwashed Wool—Superfine 40a42c; No 1 37a38c; No 2 32a33c. Pulled Wool—Extra 45a47c; superfine 40a42c; No 1 35a37c; No 2 30a32c. Coarse unwashed 27a30c. Tub Washed Wool—Choice tub washed 60a62c; fair to good 56a58c. Pulled Wool—Extra 55a57c; AA 52a54c; A 47a50c; superfine 42a45c; No 1 40a42c; No 2 35a37

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

LONDON, March 15.—The weekly *Economist* says a rumor was current last night that Earl Derby has yielded to the requests of the Conservatives, and would undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. The *Spectator* reports that Earl Derby will take the Premiership, but says he has determined to appeal to the country. The morning journals are generally of the opinion that the Conservatives will settle all questions relative to the Ministry to-day.

Disraeli has declined to accept the office. He waited upon the Queen at Buckingham Palace this morning to announce his decision. There are two plain reasons which impel him thereto. Earl Derby concurs with Disraeli in the conviction that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming the government this time.

LATER.—Since the announcement, this afternoon, that Disraeli and Earl of Derby declined to accept office, nothing of a definite character has transpired. A rumor was current this evening that Earl Grantville will be Premier and Right Hon. Edward Cardwell Chancellor of the Exchequer. Gladstone left London to-day for the country. He will probably return to the city on Monday. It is expected that Parliament will further adjourn from Monday until Thursday next.

The John Bull newspaper says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

A special to the New York *Herald*, from London, says Gladstone is visiting the Marquis of Westminster, at Cliveden. The Queen left London this evening for Windsor; she will probably see Gladstone there. Gladstone's government is expected to resume office, go through the programme of the session, and stay in without speedy dissolution.

LONDON, March 16.—Gladstone had an interview with the Queen this morning. It is probable that a further adjournment of Parliament will be asked for on Monday.

French-German War Indemnity.

LONDON, March 15.—Thiers and Count Von Arnim, German Ambassador, signed, in convention on the part of their respective governments, for the payment of the fifth milliard of francs of war indemnity by instalments. The final payment is to be made on the fifth of September next, when all the French territory occupied by German troops, including Belfort, is to be evacuated.

PARIS, March 16.—The new treaty between France and Germany, providing for the evacuation of the French provisions, was signed at Berlin, yesterday, and the text is published. The German forces are to evacuate all the places they now hold in France by the first of July, with the exception of Verdun and Belfort, from which they are to withdraw on the fifth of September.

Troops have been sent to the Spanish frontier to assist the local authorities in the enforcement of order requiring all Carlists crossing into France to be interned.

It is understood that Senor Rios will succeed Senor Olozaga as Minister of Spain to France.

Pere Hyacinthe has begun to preach to crowds when marked effect. His congregations are very large and he is gaining adherents.

Carlists Routed by Spanish Troops.

MADRID, March 16.—The government has received dispatches announcing that three thousand Carlists have been routed at Vera by General Quesada, near Nornas, after a sanguinary battle, which lasted several hours. The Carlists who sought refuge in the villages were badly treated by the people, who are actively pressing forward the campaign in the north.

Portugal Demands Satisfaction of Brazil.

LISBON, March 16.—In the Cortes yesterday the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul had been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian government for the outrages to the Portuguese flag at Para.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 15, 2 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; 92¾, and for account 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of 1865, 93¾; do of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway 8½. Tallow 44s.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Cotton with a downward tendency; middling upland, 9¾d; Orleans, 9¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; February and March shipments from Savannah or Charleston, 9 5-16d; March and April delivery, 9¼d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 28s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d@27s. Pork 58s 6d. Lard 38s 3d. Cheese 58s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 38s 6d; short rib middles 33s 3d. Spirits petroleum 16d@16½d; do refined 16½@16¾d.

ANTWERP, March 15.—Refined petroleum 43 francs.

Mr. Beck Pays His Respects to Mr. Dana.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—The *Courier Journal* tomorrow morning will publish a reply of Congressman Beck of this district to the recent attack in the New York *Sun*. Mr. Beck is very savage on Mr. Dana, denouncing him as a skulking blackguard, who prostituted the freedom of the press, which he disgraces, to indiscriminate libels on people whom he has not taken the trouble to know or investigate.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Consideration of the Report from the Committee on Legislation.

The Constitutional Convention, Friday, resumed consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the report from Committee on Legislation.

Section twelve was agreed to, and reads: "No local or special bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least sixty days prior to the introduction into the Legislature of such bill and in the manner provided by law. The giving of such notice shall not be waived by any person or locality, and the evidence of such notice having been published shall be exhibited in the Legislature before such act shall be passed."

Section thirteen was amended and adopted, as follows: "The presiding officer of each House shall, in the presence of the House over which he presides, while the same is in session, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature, and the fact of signing be entered on the journal.

Also, sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen:

"The Legislature shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees of each House, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person acting as such officer or employee, except he shall have been elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

"That all stationery, printing paper and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of the government, etc., etc., shall be purchased under contracts to be made with the lowest bidder, but that no government officer shall be in any way interested in such contracts.

"No law shall extend the term of any public officer, nor increase nor diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills."

Section eighteen, concerning the general appropriation bill for the different departments and public institutions was voted down.

Section nineteen was voted down by common consent.

Section twenty, that "no appropriation shall be made to any charitable or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each House," gave rise to debate.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by striking out "three-fourths" and inserting "two-thirds."

The main argument in defense of the section was that it would prevent the State from being imposed upon by institutions upon which its charity had often been, and in the future would be, thrown away.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Lilly offered the following section, to be added after the word Commonwealth, "other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State," which was adopted, and the section was then agreed to.

Section twenty-one, that "no appropriation shall be made to any private or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association, for charitable, educational or benevolent purposes," also gave rise to debate.

Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia, moved to amend that "no appropriation shall be made to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association, nor to any person or association, for denominational or sectarian purposes." Mr. Dallas thought this would meet the views of the Convention, and cover the ground aimed at by the Committee on Legislation.

The question on the section was pending when the committee rose.

The consideration of the remaining sections of the report to be voted upon, from the action of the Committee of the Whole during the last three days, it is probable that it will not be finished before Monday or Tuesday. Some of the most important sections have yet to be considered, and several of them will give rise to animated and protracted discussion.

Saturday's Session.

At the opening of the session, Saturday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Philadelphia M. E. Conference, enclosing a resolution adopted at the late Conference held in Columbia, asking the Convention to put into the amended Constitution "a clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverages." Laid on the table.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing is hereby directed to have the proceedings of the Convention on the death of Hon. William Hopkins heretofore ordered to be printed—and bound in this city, in plain type, double leaded, with black rules around each page, carefully corrected, on superfine white paper, and bound in fine cloth, octavo form, with a portrait and autograph of the deceased.

The resolution was adopted.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on section 20, which was under debate when the Convention adjourned yesterday. Mr. Ewing, of Allegheny, resumed his argument in favor of the section as reported by the committee.

Mr. Sharpe, of Franklin, was opposed to the section as fundamentally wrong. A large number of existing manaces on its hands, claims upon its feet, and a pack of Cerberuses at the front door. What a spectacle for the world to behold with scorn and contempt. Let us purge our legislature by sending none but honest men to our State capital. The proposition of this section contains an astounding novelty to the people of this Commonwealth. It proposes that we shall withhold a helping hand when it is required to relieve suffering or want. There have been no petitions from the people asking us to place this restriction in our organic law. The heart of the people of this Commonwealth is right on this subject of legislative charity, and they do not demand that the Legislature shall be bound up so that in cases of sudden conflagrations, pestilences, floods, and other calamities which may fall upon portions of communities, it shall not have the power to render assistance. He contended that had such a restriction as this been in our Constitution, the Legislature would have had no power to aid the citizens of Chambersburg, whose homes were laid in ashes by the rebel troops. He contended he had succeeded to show that its insertion in the Constitution now would debar all aid from the State in similar or other circumstances.

Judge Black, of York, was opposed to placing our charities in the hands of the Legislature. He did not thought the Legislature of this Commonwealth the very last body of men to whom should be confided the distribution of our charities. The aid which was made by the border counties was as fair and just as any claim ever presented to any Legislature. The Legislaments of the United States and of this State were both bound to adjudicate these claims. When the general government failed to do this, then it was the duty of this State to step in and settle them.

Mr. Dallas, Philadelphia, modified his amendment to read as follows: "No appropriation shall be made to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association, nor for any sectarian purpose."

Mr. Cuyler, Philadelphia, would not grant the money of the State to support the schools of the Presbyterian or Catholic or any other denomination, but he did believe that to hospitals and proper charitable institutions it was quite proper that the money of the State should be given in their hours of necessity.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, now moved that the roll be called, when it was found that but sixty-one members answered to their names. The committee then rose for want of a quorum.

Teachers' Institute Meeting.

The fifteenth stated session of the Allegheny Teachers' Institute will commence on Friday evening next, 21st inst., at seven o'clock, in school building No. 8, Fourteenth street, old Birmingham. Hereafter the Institute will continue the session at the Fourth ward school building, Penn avenue. The executive committee is composed of the following: Geo. P. Fulton, J. M. Logan and E. M. Stil. Interesting exercises may be expected, the programme arranged by this excellent one. Profs. Beck, Horner and Darling and the teachers' choir will furnish music.

We are glad to know that teachers generally take an interest in the Institute.

Stabbing Affray in Allegheny.

About nine o'clock Saturday night a stabbing affray occurred in Allegheny, which, fortunately, did not result seriously. Two men, named Joseph Graham and John Mercellington, under the influence of liquor, were walking along Robinson near Craig street, when they met a young man in company with a lady. They insulted the lady, when the young man resented and an altercation took place. The young man being sober had an advantage over the other two, and stabbed Graham in the arm and Mercellington in the back. The knife did not penetrate over half an inch, and the men, after having their injuries dressed in a drug store near by, were able to walk home. The police were called, but when they arrived the stranger had disappeared, and no arrests were made.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

March 17, 1873.

	Cents
Casey, David, Catasauqua, Pa.	3
Cardland, Jr, New York	3
Cook, J. W., Cambridge, Pa.	3
Culp, J., Saltsburg, Pa.	3
Darien, Miss Ellen, Lesley, N. Y.	3
Ford, J. H., City, Pa.	2
Folman, Fred, Wheeling, W. Va.	3
Henderson, James, Wellsville, O.	3
Jones, Jno. J., Wheeling, W. Va.	3
Merchants' Nat. Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	3
Persins, E. H., New York	3
Pierce, H. A., Carrite, New York	3
Postmaster, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Sands, J. E., Fairmont, W. Va.	3
Schwerin, cor. A., Buchanan, Pa.	3
Steinwood, Theo., Cincinnati, O.	3
Tallman, John C., Bridgeport, O.	3
Taylor, T. T., City	3
Torrence, Geo. A., Connellsville, Pa.	3
Williams, Thos. H., City	3
Woods, Mrs. Sarah H. B., Kittanning, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Trial of Power Brakes.

On Wednesday last, at Reading, a trial was made on the Reading Railroad between the Westinghouse Air Brake and Smith Vacuum Brake, which was witnessed by General Superintendent Wotten, Mr. Westinghouse, proprietor of the Westinghouse Brake, and a number of prominent railroad officials. There were two trials, the distance being the first time having been 567 feet, and the second time 631 feet. On the first trial the train which was supplied with the Westinghouse Brake stopped in 190 feet less distance than that furnished with the Smith Vacuum Brake. The second trial again resulted in favor of the Westinghouse Brake, the train stopping in 124 feet less than the other. Each train consisted of four cars, an engine and tender.

Remarkable Rat Story.

Many curious stories have been told illustrative of the bravery, the cunning, the stratagem, and even the affection of the rat family. Their wonderful exploits in cellar, garret and stable have been observed and recorded by many credible witnesses, but doubtless much truth has been mixed with a large amount of fable that has found its way into print. As an evidence of the proverbial cunning of this peculiar animal, we give the following as a positively true story, as related a few days ago, by a gentleman who was an eye witness of the wonderful performance. Twelve men, from various parts of this country, had been shut up in a jury-room, to deliberate on a verdict. Eleven of these men happened to be a little stubborn, and there being a probability that they would be kept out for several hours, the conversation turned upon rats. The stubborn jurors delight in story telling, and after one or two rather common-place stories had been told, Mr. ——, who resides on Turtle Creek, asked: "How do you suppose a rat carries an egg?" Various guesses were made, but none were correct. "I will tell you," continued the farmer. "I had an old straw stack, near my barn, in which I knew there were a good many rats. My wife had been missing her eggs, from a nest in the lower part of the barn, and she blamed the theft on the rats. I searched the premises frequently, but could find no shells, and concluded that something else was carrying off the eggs. My wife thought otherwise; and while she could not undertake to explain how a rat could carry an egg, she knew the eggs were taken, and that there was nothing else to take them. So one Sunday I concluded to settle the question, and with that object in view got up into the straw where I had a view of the stack, and the space between it and the barn. I had left an egg in the nest, as a bait. After waiting for some time, a rat popped out from under the stack, and sniffing the air, and looking carefully around, ran over to the barn. In a few moments it was followed by another rat. I had not yet made up my mind until I witnessed a perfectly satisfactory solution of the question which had been troubling my self and family for a long time. The two rats, together, or rather one close behind the other, carrying the egg between them, in a handsome, even flat on its back, and had the egg securely clutched between its legs. It had also a hold of the tail of the rat ahead, with its mouth, and thus rigged up, the two were making off with the egg? Rat No. 1 was going backwards. Rat No. 2 was being pulled over the ground as a sort of sled—and that is the way rats carry eggs.

The eleven "good and lawful men" who heard this extraordinary story, at once "came down on the ranquestion, and soon after agreed upon their verdict.

PEN SKETCHES

Of Allegheny County Delegates in the Constitutional Convention.

The Philadelphia *Press*, among its pen portraits of the members of the Constitutional Convention gives the following:

HON. J. W. FLETCHER WHITE.

A lawyer of promise, large practice, and some experience as a local preacher, whose voice is musical, and whose manner is clear and forcible. Fletcher White, the Republican delegate from Pittsburgh. He is a native of Washington county, where he was born in 1829. Although his appearance indicates such longevity. He studied law also with Mr. McKennan, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, but no office till now, but for three years, while at Washington, Pa., editor of the *Washington Reporter*; in 1851 he moved to Pittsburgh, and entered fully into the practice of his profession at the forms. He resides at Sewickley, twelve miles from Pittsburgh, a town on the Ohio river, where since he moved there in 1851 he has been a citizen in Pittsburgh have taken up their abodes. By habits of industry, acquired in youth, by reason of having to earn his own livelihood, by his natural ability, and by means of his finished education and fine natural capacities, he has won his way with distinction to a high rank among the lawyers of the State. He is about five feet eight and a half inches in height, is somewhat bald, wears slightly auburn beard, with the lips clearly shaven, and his hair is dark and fine. He is a member of the Committees on Suffrage, Section and Representation, and on State Institutions and Public Charities. He is quite an able debater, and as a gentleman of culture and high social qualities, he is honorably conspicuous among his peers.

HON. JAMES R. CHALFANT.

Another native of Washington county is that amiable and accomplished lawyer, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Pittsburgh. He was born July 3, 1827, and removed to Allegheny county in 1830; graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1850; taught in that college for a year, and was principal of Natchez Institute, Mississippi, from November, 1851, to August, 1853. While there he was admitted to the bar, and returned to Pittsburgh to practice law in 1854. He enjoyed a lucrative practice and an honorable reputation, and has held no office till now but a seat in a school directorship. He is a Republican, and a gentleman of not only superior intelligence, but sterling integrity. He is tall, rather slim, has very dark hair and full beard.

He is a member of the Committees on Legislation and Executive, Judiciary and Finance, he is also very able and useful, but also never permits a measure to pass without amendment if in consideration of the necessity for one is apparent to his quick mind. He is conspicuous in that coterie of workers composed of such practical and sensible men as Edwards, Howard, and others who represent the queen city of Western Pennsylvania, and who will always be found at their posts in the Convention. Mr. Ewing is a self-made nered man, and lacks the ferocity so justly attributed to the majority of public debaters from the bar of the West.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Arrangements for the Celebration—A Grand Success Anticipated—The Programme—Route of Procession.

The sixth annual celebration, in Pittsburgh, of St. Patrick's day promises to be the finest ever held here. Arrangements have been in progress for some time, and are now perfected, so that our people may look to-day for an imposing demonstration of the love which the Irish fellow-citizens, Grand A. H. Hayden has received assurance from different parts of Western Pennsylvania of large delegations from irish societies, and the various organizations in the cities will turn out almost in a body. In our advertising column will be found a list of the officers appointed as marshals, and from them will be represented in the procession. Besides these there will be large citizen delegations from all parts of the county.

THE PROGRAMME—ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

At ten o'clock in the morning an oration will be delivered at the Cathedral by one of the orators after which the procession will form on Grant street, right resting on Webster avenue, and proceed over the following route: Up Webster avenue to Fulton street; Fulton to Fifth avenue; down Fifth avenue to Smithfield street; Smithfield to Water; Water to Sixth street; up Sixth street to Sandusky street bridge; up Federal street to Ohio; along Ohio to Pasture lane; along Pasture lane to North avenue; up North avenue to Cedar; along Cedar to Ohio street; along Ohio to Chestnut; along Chestnut to Allegheny river bridge; up Allegheny river to Penn avenue; down Penn to Seventh; up Seventh to Liberty; Liberty to Sixth avenue; along Sixth avenue to Wood; up Wood to Fifth; up Fifth to Cathedral, and dismiss.

In the evening a grand ball will come off at Lafayette Hall and an elegant supper will be served.

It is also announced that the Fenian Brotherhood will give a ball at Turner Hall.

THE NEW CAR WORKS.

Location Changed to Swissvale—Thirteen Acres Purchased for $52,000.

Reference has been made, on several occasions, to the projected new car works, to be located at Wilkinsburg, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Since the organization of the company, and the increase of the capital stock beyond the amount originally intended, it has been found that the site at Wilkinsburg would be insufficient to accommodate the business, and a change of location has been determined upon. Within the past few days the company has purchased at Swissvale, about a mile east of Wilkinsburg, and the contracts are now being made out. The ground is a part of the homestead of Mr. William S. Haven, and has a large railroad front, extending from a point northwest of Mr. Haven's residence several hundred yards towards Edgewood station. The price paid is $4,000 per acre, or $52,000 for the whole. The ground is well adapted for the purpose, and will be sufficient to accommodate a very large business in the manufacture of cars.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Two very large audiences attended the closing performances of Mr. Thomas G. Riggs, in "Shin Fane" on Saturday. Mr. R. may congratulate himself much money during his stay with us, but gained many friends, which will insure better financial results when he comes again.

This evening the Bidwell & MacDonough "Black Crook" company will open a session of five nights, and will produce that hitherto highly successful spectacle with all the necessary adjuncts of beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, and a combination of graceful dances and gorgeous transformations. There will be no lessening of the attractions during the coming week, as the Hermanos Bros., the renowned Prof. Hilton, the ventriloquist, will keep the attention of the audience engaged between times. The "Crook" will no doubt have a successful run.

Alms's American Theater.

The Zig Zags, a troupe of sensational performers from Paris, will make their first appearance in Pittsburgh at the American Theater to-night. They "do" the Clodoche dance, ana other grotesque business. Two famous London gymnasts, the Garnellas, are also announced, as are the Hawley brothers, Miss Lucinda Rosedale, Miss Louise Bonsall, banjo and song and dance men, been retained, as also Miss Ida Wire performer, has been engaged as one of many of the leading four firms of the city and has been favorably received. Mr. Ewing is a mild-mannered man, and lacks the ferocity so justly attributed to the majority of public debaters from the bar of the West.

Trimble's Varieties.

Messrs. Gardner & Trimble announce the appearance at their Penn avenue theatre, this evening, of the Zitella troupe, acrobats, headed by Mlle. Zitella, a first class female performer; the Varella brothers; Alice Batemanand William Bonnell, Mlle. Zitella, a most finished